THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 29, 1840. [NUMBER 5.

TERMS:

For Subscription Fifty Cents if paid in advance. Subscription will not be taken for less than Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33½ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. E. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Thursday,	6 41	5 16	
Friday,	6 42	5 15	For November, 1840.
Saturday,	6 43	5 14	h. m.
Sunday,	6 44	5 13	First 21 7 43 morn.
Monday,	6 45	5 12	Full 9 12 30 after'n.
Tuesday,	6 46	5 11	Last 16 3 39 morn.
Wednesday	6 47	5 10	New 23 6 51 morn'g.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

SPEECH

Of Daniel Webster, delivered in Richmond, on the 5th instant, at the great Whig Convention assembled in that City.

Virginians: The wisdom of our fathers established for us a Constitution of government, which enables me to appear here to day, and to address you as *my fellow citizens*, (cheering,) and half a century of experience has shewn how useful to our common interest, how conducive to our common renown and glory is that Constitution by which we have been united. I do not rise to pay due honor to those illustrious men who made us—the children of those who fell at Bunker Hill and Yorktown—members of the same political family, tied together by the same common destiny, and uniting together the same common prosperity or common adversity in all time to come. It is the extraordinary nature of our Union, united with a long cherished devotion to dear Virginia, which has occasioned the pleasure I enjoy of being in the midst of you all to day. I have come more for the purpose of seeing and of hearing you than of speaking to you myself. I have come to mingle myself among you; to listen to the words of your wise and patriotic men; that I may aid my own patriotic feelings, by communication with the chivalrous spirits of this ancient Dominion. (Cheers.) Inasmuch as there are, or may be, some questions of national policy or of constitutional power, on which you and I differ, there are some amiable persons who have so very considerate of your reputation and of my reputation, as to signify that they conceive it a great breach of propriety to set out, that you should invite me to come here, or that I should come among you.—(Loud laughter and cheering, mingled with cries of "welcome, welcome.") Let us hope that these amiable persons will allay their own fears.

If there be any questions or questions on which you and I differ in opinion, those questions are not to be the topics of discussion to day. No! We are not quite soft enough for such an operation as that.—(Laughter.) We are battling together in the face of a common enemy—we are armed to the teeth—putting forth as many hands as Briareus, and with each hand dealing him all the blows we can—and does he imagine that at such a moment we shall be carrying on our family controversies?—That we are going to give ourselves those blows which are due to him? No: he is the enemy of our country—we mean to pursue him till we bring him to capitulation or to flight; and when we have done *that*, if there are any differences of opinion among us, we will try to settle them ourselves, without his advice or assistance; (laughter;) and we will settle them in a spirit of conciliation and mutual kindness. If we do differ in any of our views, we must settle that difference not in a spirit of exasperation, but with moderation—with forbearance—in a spirit of amity and brotherhood.

It is an era in my life for me to find myself on the soil of Virginia addressing such an assemblage as is now before me: I feel it to be such: I deeply feel the responsibility of the part which has this day been thrown upon me. But although it is the first time I have addressed an assembly of my fellow citizens upon the soil of Virginia, I hope I am not altogether unacquainted with the history, character and sentiments of this venerable State. The topics which now are agitating the country, and which have brought us all here to day, have no relation whatever with those in which I differ from the opinions she has ever entertained. The grievances and the misgovernment which have roused the country, pertain to that class of subjects which especially, and peculiarly belong to Virginia, and have from the very beginning of our history. I know something of the community amidst which I stand: its distinguished and ardent attachment to civil liberty; and its disposition for political disquisition. I know that the landholders which it contains are competent from their education and their leisure, to look at Government in its tendencies as well as in the measures it may at present pursue. There is a sleepless suspicion, a vigilant jealousy of power, especially of Executive power, which for three quarters of a century has marked the character of the people of the Old Dominion;—and if I have any right conception of the evils of the time or of the true objection to the measures of the present Administration, it is, that they are of such a kind as to expose them, in an especial manner, to that sleepless jealousy, that stern republican scrutiny, that acute and astute inspection which have distinguished the present as they have all preceding generations of men in this ancient Commonwealth. Allowing this to be so, let me present to you my own view of the present aspect of our public affairs.

In my opinion, a decisive majority of all the People of the U. S. have been, for several years past, opposed to the policy of the existing Administration. I shall assume this in what I have farther to say, because I believe it to be true; and I believe that events are on the wing, and will soon take place, which will proclaim the truth of that position, and will show a vote of three-fourths of the population of this country in favor of a change of men. (Cheers, and strong marks of assent.) Taking this for the present as the true state of political feeling and opinion, I next call your attention to the fact of the very extraordinary excitement, of agitation, and I had almost said of commotion, which marks the present moment throughout every part of the land. Why are these vast assemblages every where congregated? Why, for example, am I here, five hundred miles from my own place of residence, to address such an assembly of Virginians? And why does every day, in every State, witness something of a similar kind? Has this ever been the case before? Certainly not in our time, and once only in the time of our fathers. There are some present here who witnessed, and there are others who have learned from the lips of their parents, the state of feeling which existed in 1774 and '5, before the resort to arms was had to effect the objects of the Revolution. I speak now of the time when Patrick Henry, standing as we now do, in the open air, was addressing the Virginians of that day, while at the same moment James Otis and his associates were making the same rousing appeal to the people of Massachusetts. (Loud cheering.) For, at that time to this, there has been nothing in any degree resembling what we now behold. This general earnestness, this universal concern of all men in public affairs, is now witnessed for the first time since the Revolution. Do not men abandon their fields in the midst of seed time—do they not leave their various occupations, as you have now done, to attend to matters which they deem more important? And is it not so through all classes of our citizens all over the whole land? Now the important question I wish to put, is this, and I put it as a question fit for the mind of the statesmen of Virginia—I propose it, with all respect, to the deep deliberation and reflection of every patriotic man throughout the country—it is this: If it be true that a majority of the People of the U. S. have, for some years, been opposed in sentiment to the policy of the present Administration, WHY IS IT NECESSARY that these extraordinary efforts should be put forth to turn that Administration out of power, and to put better men in their places? We inhabit a free country—every office of public trust is in our own hands, at the disposal of the People's own unbiassed suffrages: all public concerns are controlled and managed by them, at their own pleasure: and the trust has always been to the ballot box as an effectual means to keep the Government at all times in conformity with the public will. How, then, has it happened, that with all this, such extraordinary efforts have been necessary to put out a particular Administration? Why has it not been done by the silent power of the elective franchise? Why has not the Government been changed both in its policy and in the men who administer it? I desire from the free, the thinking men of Virginia, an answer to that question.—When the elections are every where shewing that a large majority of the People are opposed in sentiment to the existing Administration, I desire them to tell me how that Administration, has held its place and pursued its own peculiar system of measures so long?

My answer to my own question is this: In my judgment, it has come to be true in the actual working of our system of Government, that the Executive power has increased its influence and its patronage to such a degree, that it may counteract the will of a majority of the People, and continue to do so, until that majority has not only become very large, but till it has united in its objects and in its candidate, and by a strenuous effort, is enabled to turn the Administration out of power. I believe that the power and patronage of the Executive in our Government has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. I believe that it does enable the incumbents to resist the public will, until the country is roused to a high and simultaneous effort, and the imperative mandate of the public voice dismisses the unfaithful servants from their places. Now, I ask, can it be supposed that this Government can go on long in a course of successful operation, if no change can be produced without such an effort as that in which the People of this country are now engaged? I put it to the old fashioned Republicans of Virginia. I ask them, whether it can be supposed that this free Republican Government of ours can last for half a century longer, if its Administration cannot be changed without such an excitement—I may say, such a civil revolution, as is now in progress, and, I trust, is near its completion?

I present this case as the greatest and strongest of all proofs that Executive power in this country has increased, and is dangerous to liberty; that when a majority of the people have for a long time been opposed to an administration, it still requires such an effort—it still demands that men should simultaneously relinquish all their private pursuits to produce a change of that administration.

If this be so, then I ask, what are the causes which have given and have augmented this force of Executive power? The disciples of the ancient school of Virginia long entertained the opinion that there was great danger of encroachment by the General Government, on the just rights of the States; but they were also alarmed at the possibility of an undue augmentation of the Executive power. It becomes us at a crisis like the present, to recur to first principles—to go back to our early history, and to see how the question actually stands.

You all well know that, in the formation of a Constitution for the government of this country, the great difficulty its framers encountered was with regard to the Executive power. It was easy to establish a House of Representatives and a second branch of the Government, in the form of a Senate, for it was a very obvious thing to say that the States should be represented. But the great and perplexing question was, how to limit and regulate the Executive power in such a manner that while it defended the country, it should not be able to endanger civil liberty. Our fathers had seen and felt the inconvenience during the revolutionary war, of a weak Executive in Government. The country had differed much from that cause. There was not any unity of purpose or efficiency of action in its Executive power. As the country had just emerged from one war, and might be plunged into another, they were looking intently to such a constitution as should secure an efficient Executive. Perhaps it remains to be seen, whether in this respect they had not better have given less power to this branch and taken all the inconvenience arising from the want of it, rather than to hazard the granting of so much as might prove dangerous not only to the other departments of Government, but to the safety and freedom of the country at large.

Because, in the first place, it is the Executive which confers all the favors of a Government. It has the patronage in its hands, and if we look at the augmentation of patronage which has taken place in this country, we shall see that in the course of things, and to answer the purposes of men, this patronage has greatly increased. We shall find the expenditures for office has very much increased. We shall find that this is true of the Civil and Diplomatic departments—we shall find it is true of all the departments; of the Post Office, and especially of the Commercial Department.—Thus to take an instance from one of our great commercial cities: In the Custom House at New York the number of officers has in twelve years increased three fold—while the emoluments of office have been augmented more than three-fold, as well as I remember. There is thus a constant increase of power from the bestowment of office.

Then there is the power of removal; a power which in some instances has been exercised most remorselessly. By what ever party it is exercised, unless it be called for by the actual exigencies of the public service, Virginia, more than any State of the Union, has ever rejected, disowned, disavowed the power of removal for opinion's sake. (Loud cheers.) I do honor to Virginia in this respect. That power has been far less practised in Virginia than in certain States where the Spoils doctrine is known to be more popular. But this power of removal, sanctioned as it is by time, does exist, and I have seen it exercised in every part of the country where public opinion tolerated it, with a most remorseless hand.

I will now say, however, that which I admit to be very presumptuous, because it is said notwithstanding the illustrious authority of one of the greatest of your great men—a man better acquainted with the Constitution of the United States than any other man—a man who saw it in its cradle—who held it in his arms, as one may say, in its infancy—who presented and recommended it to the American people, and who saw it adopted very much under the force of his own reasoning and the weight of his own reputation—who lived long enough to see it prosperous—to enjoy its honors—and who at last went down to the grave among ten thousand blessings for which morning and evening he had thanked God:—I mean James Madison. Yet even from this great and good man, whom I hold to be chief among the just interpreters of the Constitution, I am constrained, however presumptuous it may be considered to differ in relation to one of his interpretations of that instrument. I refer to the opinion expressed by him, that the power of removal from office does exist in the Constitution as an independent power. I wish he had taken a different view of it. I do not say that he was wrong; that in me would be too great presumption. I advert to this now, to shew, that I am not now for the first time preaching against the danger of an increase of Executive power; for when the subject was in discussion before Congress, I expressed there the same opinions which I have now uttered, and which have been only the more confirmed by more recent experience. The power of removal places the hopes and fears, the living, the daily bread of men at the disposal of the Executive and does, thereby, cause a vast augmentation of Executive influence and control. Then, again, from the very nature of things the Executive power acts constantly; it is always in being—always in the citadel and on the look out; and it has, besides, uniformity of purpose. They who are in, have but one object, which is to keep all others out; while those who are not in office, and who desire a change, have a variety of different objects as they are to be found in different parts of the country. One complains of [illegible], another of another grand, and so on; there is no strict unity of object in a candidate's call; therefore, it is that those who are within the citadel are able to keep others out though they may be three parts in four. Hence we have seen an Administration, though in a minority, yet by the continued exercise of power, able to bring over the people to the support of such a measure as the Sub Treasury, which, when it was first proposed, received but little favor in any part of the country.

Again: though it may appear comparatively inconsiderable, yet, when we are looking at the means by which the Executive power has risen to its present threatening height, we must not overlook the power of—I will not say a pensioned—but of a patronized Press. Of all things in a popular Government, a *Government Press* is the most to be dreaded. The Press furnishes the only means of public address: and if Government by supporting comes to control it, then they take to themselves, at the public expense, the great channel of all communication to the People. Unless France be an exception, where the Minister regularly demands so many thousand francs for the management of the public press, I know of no Government in the world where the Press is avowedly patronized to the same extent as it is in this country. Have not you, men of Virginia, been mortified to witness the importance which is attached at Washington to the election of a Public Printer? to observe the great anxiety and solicitude which even your own friends have been obliged to exercise to keep that appointment out of the hands of Executive power? One of the first things to be done when a new Administration shall come into power will be to separate the Government Press from the politics of the country. (Loud Cheers.) I dont want the Government Printer to preach politics to the People; because I know before hand what politics he will preach—it will all be one *Io Triumphe* from the beginning of the first page to the end of the last paragraph. I am for cutting off this power from the Executive. Give the People fair play. I say, *Give the People fair play.* If they think the Government is in error, or that better men may be found to administer it, give them a chance to turn the present men out and put better men in: but dont let them be compelled to give their money to pay a man to persuade them not to change the Government. (Laughter and loud cheering.)

Well, there are still other modes by which executive power is established and confirmed—the first thing it seeks to do is to draw strict lines of party opinion, to appeal to the party feelings of men. This is a topic which might lead me very far into an enquiry as to the causes which have overturned all popular Governments. It is the nature of men to be credulous and confiding toward their friends. If there exists in the country a powerful party, and if the head of that party be the head of the Government, and avowing himself the head of that party, gives thanks for the public honors he has received, not to the country, but to his party, then we can see the causes in operation which, according to the well known character and tendencies of man, lead us to give undue trust and confidence to party favorites. Why, gentlemen, Kings and Queens of old, and probably in modern times, have had their favorites, and they have given them unbounded trust. Well, there are sometimes among the people persons who are no wiser than Kings and Queens, who have favorites also, and give to those favorites the same blind trust and confidence. Hence it is very difficult, nay, sometimes impossible, to convince a party that the man at its head exercises an undue amount of power. They say, "he is our friend; the more power he wields the better for us, because he will wield it for our benefit." There are two sorts of Republicans in the world: one is a very good sort, the other, I think, quite indifferent. The latter care not what power persons in office possess if they have the election of those persons. They are quite willing their favorites should exercise all power, and are perfectly content with the tendencies of Government to an elective despotism, if they may choose the man at the head of it, and more especially if they have a chance of being chosen themselves. That is one sort of Republicanism. But that is not our American liberty; that is not the Republicanism of the U. States, and especially of the State of Virginia. Virginians do not rush out into that extravagant confidence in them; they are for restraining power by law; they are for hedging in and strictly guarding all who exercise it.—They look upon all who are in office as limited agents, and will not repose too much trust in any. That is American Republicanism. What was it that Thomas Jefferson said with so much emphasis? Have we found angels in the form of men to govern us? However, it might have been then, we of this day may answer no, no.—(Loud laughter.) We have found them at least like others, "a little *lower* than the Angels." (Roars of laughter.) In the same spirit he has said, an elective despotism is not the Government we fought for. And that is true. But our fathers fought for a limited Government—a Government hedged all round with securities or, as I heard a distinguished son of Virginia say, one fenced in with ten rails and a top rider. (Loud laughter.)

Gentlemen: A distinguished lover of liberty of our own time, in another hemisphere, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint; because if Government is restrained from putting its hand upon you, to that extent you are free; and all regular liberty consists in putting restraints upon Government for individuals—so that they shall not interfere with your freedom of action and purpose. You may easily simplify Governments; shallow thinkers talk of a simple Government; Turkey is the simplest Government in the world. But if you wish to secure entire personal liberty, you must multiply restraints upon the Government, so that it cannot go further than the public good requires. Then you may be free, and not otherwise.

Another great power by which Executive influence augments itself, especially when the chief who wields it stands at the head of a party, consists in the use of names. Words are said that words are things,—and so they are. But I believe that they are often fraudulent things, and always possessed of real power. The faculty of taking to ourselves a popular name and giving an unpopular name to an adversary, is a faculty of very great concern in politics. I put it to you, gentlemen, whether for the last month or two, the whole power of this government has not consisted chiefly in the discharge of a shower of hard names. Have you for a month past heard any man defend the Sub Treasury? Have you heard any man during that time burn his fingers by taking hold of Mr. Poinsett's Militia project? Their whole resort has been to pour out upon us a tide of denunciation as aristocrats, aristocrats: taking to themselves the meanwhile the well deserved designation of true Democrats. How cheering, how delightful, that a man independent of any regard to his own character or worth, may thus range himself under a banner the most acceptable of all others to his fellow citizens. It is with false patriotism as with base money; all goes by the stamp. It does not wish to be weighed, it hates the scales; it is thrown into horrors at the crucible, it must all go by tail; it holds out the King's head with his name and superscription, and if challenged replies: Do you not see the stamp on my forehead? I belong to the Democratic family—make me current. (Loud laughter and cheering.)—But we live in an age too enlightened to be gulled by this business of stamping; we have learned to enquire into the true nature and value of things. Democracy most surely is not a term of reproach, but respect. Our Government is a constitutional, Democratic Republican Government, and if they mean that only, there is none who will dispute that they are good Democrats. But if they set up qualifications and distinctions, if there are *genera and species*, it may require twenty political Linnæuses to say to which classification they belong.

There is another contrivance for the increase of Executive power, which is utterly abhorrent to all true patriots, and against which in an especial manner Gen. Washington has left us his farewell injunction; I mean the constant recurrence to local differences, prejudices and jealousies. That is the great bane and curse of this lovely country of ours. It covers a vast extent of Territory, hence there are few from among us in Massachusetts who enjoy the advantage of a personal intercourse with our friends in Virginia, and but few of you who visit us in Massachusetts, the South is still more remote; the difference which exists in habits and pursuits between us, enables the enemy to sow tares by exciting local prejudices on both sides. Sentiments are mutually ascribed to us which neither ever entertained. By this means, a party press is enabled to foment jealousies and to destroy that generous spirit of brotherhood which should exist between us. All patriotic men ought carefully to guard themselves against the effect of arts like these.

And here I am brought to advert for one moment to what I constantly see in all the Administration papers from Baltimore, South. It is one perpetual out cry, admonishing the people of the South that their own State Governments, and the property they hold under them, are not secure if they admit a Northern man to any considerable share in the administration of the Government. You all know that that is the general cry. Now I have spoken my sentiments in the neighborhood of Virginia, though not actually within the State, in June last, and again in the heart of Massachusetts in July, so that it is not now that I proclaim them for the first time—but ten years ago, when obliged to speak on this same subject, I uttered the same sentiment in regard to slavery and to the absence of all power in Congress to interfere, in any manner whatever, with that subject. I delivered my sentiment fully in Alexandria in the month of June, and in July at Worcester, in Massachusetts. I shall ask some friend connected with the Press, to circulate in Virginia what I said on this subject in the Senate of the U. States on the 30th of January last.* I have nothing to add or to subtract from what I then said. I commend it to your attention, or rather I desire you to look at it. I hold that Congress is absolutely precluded from interfering, in any manner, direct or indirect, with this, as with any other of the Institutions of the country. [The cheering was here loud and long continued, and a voice from the crowd exclaimed, "we are here from Maryland to Louisiana, and we desire that the sentiment just expressed may be repeated. Repeat, repeat.] Well—I repeat it—proclaim it on the wings of all the winds—tell it to all your friends—[cries of "we will, we will"]—tell it, I say, that standing here in the capitol of Virginia, beneath an October sun, in the midst of this assemblage, before the entire country and upon all the responsibility which belongs to me, I say that there is no power directly or indirectly in Congress or the General Government to interfere in the slightest degree with the Institutions of the South. (Immense cheering, and a voice from the crowd exclaiming, "that is two thousand votes for Harrison.")

And now, said Mr. W., I ask you only to do me one favor (we'll do it.) I ask you to carry that paper home, (we will, we will,) read it, read it to your neighbors; and when you hear the cry, "shall *Mr. Webster*, the *Abolitionist*, be allowed to profane the soil of Virginia," (loud shouts and repeated and prolonged cheers with cries of "welcome! welcome! welcome!") that you will tell them that, in connexion with the doctrine in that speech, I hope that there are two governments over us, each possessing its own distinct authority, with which the other may not interfere. I may differ from you in some things, but I will here say that as to the doctrines of State Rights as held by Mr. Madison in his last days, I do not know that we differ at all, (cheers)—yet I am be and among the foremost to hold that it is indispensable to the prosperity of these Governments to preserve, and that he is no true friend to either who does not labour to preserve that true distinction between both.—(Immense cheering.)

We may not all see the line which divides them alike; but all honest men know that there is a line, and they all fear to go either on the one or the other side of it. It is this balance between the General and the State Governments which has preserved the country in unexampled prosperity for fifty years—and the destruction of this just balance will be the destruction of our Government. What I believe to be the doctrine of State Rights, I hold as firmly as any man. Do I not belong to a State? and may I not say, to a State which has done something to give herself renown, and to her sons some little share of participated distinction? (Great cheering.) I say again, that the preservation of State Rights, on the one hand, and of the just powers of Congress, upon the other, is equally indispensable to the pre-

---

*NOTE.—The following is the passage to which Mr. Webster referred:

Extract from Mr. Webster's speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, January 21st, 1830.

At the very first Congress, petitions on the subject of slavery were presented, if I mistake not, from different States. The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, took a lead, and laid before Congress a memorial, praying Congress to promote the abolition by such powers as it possessed. This memorial was referred, in the House of Representatives, to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Foster of New Hampshire, Mr. Garry of Massachusetts, Mr. Huntington of Connecticut, Mr. Lawrence of New York, Mr. Lansdon of New Jersey, Mr. Hartley of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker of Virginia—all of them, sir, as you will observe, Northern men, but the last. This committee made a report, which was committed to a committee of the whole House, and there considered and discussed on several days; and being amended, although without material alteration, it was made to express three distinct propositions on the subject of slavery and the slave trade—First, in the words of the Constitution, that Congress cannot, prior to the year 1808, prohibit the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States then existing, should think proper to admit; second, that Congress had authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African slave trade, for the purpose of supplying foreign countries. On this proposition, our early laws against those who engage in that traffic, are founded. The third proposition, and that which bears on the present question, was expressed in the following terms:

"*Resolved*, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States—it remaining with the several States alone to provide rules and regulations therein which humanity and true policy may require."

This resolution received the sanction of the House of Representatives as early as March, 1790. And now, sir, the honorable gentleman will allow me to remind him, that not only were the select committee who reported the resolution, with a single exception, all Northern men, but also, that of the members then composing the House of Representatives, a large majority, I believe nearly two-thirds, were Northen men also.

The House agreed to insert these resolutions in its journal, and from that day to this, it has never been maintained or contended that Congress had any authority to regulate or interfere with the condition of slaves in the several States. No Northern gentleman, to my knowledge, has moved any such question in either House of Congress.

The fears of the South, whatever fears they might have entertained, were allayed and quieted by this early decision, and so remained until they were excited afresh without cause, but for collateral and indirect purposes. When it became necessary, or was thought so by some political persons, to find an unvarying ground for the exclusion of Northern men from confidence and from lead in the affairs of the Republic, they, and not till then, the cry was raised, and the feelings industriously excited, that the influence of Northern men in the public councils would endanger the relation of master and slave.

For myself, I claim no other merit, than that this gross and enormous injustice toward the whole North, has not wrought upon me to change my opinions or my political conduct. I hope I am above violating my principles even under the smart of injury and false imputations. Unjust suspicion and undeserved reproach, whatever pain I may experience from them, will not induce me, I trust, nevertheless, to overstep the limits of constitutional duty, or to encroach on the rights of others. The domestic slavery of the South, I leave where I find it—in the hands of their own Governments. It is their affair, not mine.

I go for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it is; but I am resolved not to submit in silence to accusations, either against myself individually, or against the North, wholly unfounded and unjust; accusations, which impute to us a disposition to evade the constitutional compact and to extend the power of the Government over the internal laws and domestic condition of the States. All such accusations, wherever and whenever made, all insinuation of the existence of any such purpose, I know and feel to be groundless and injurious. And we must confide in Southern gentlemen themselves; we must trust to those whose integrity of heart and magnanimity of feeling will lead them to a desire to maintain and disseminate truth, and who possess the means of its diffusion with the Southern public, and we must leave it to them to disabuse that public of its prejudices. But in the mean time, for my own part, I shall continue to act justly, whether those towards whom that justice is exercised receive it with candor or with contumely.

servation of our free Republican Government. (Cheers.)

And now, gentlemen, permit me to address to you a few words in regard to those measures of the General Government which have caused the existing excitement throughout the country. I will pass rapidly over them. (Go on.) I need not argue to you Democrats the question of the Sub Treasury, (groans and contemptuous laughter;) and I suppose it is hardly necessary to speak to you of Mr. Poinsett's Militia Bill.—(Laughter.) Into which of your mountains has not its discussion penetrated? Up which of all your winding streams has not its echo floated? I am sure he must be very tired of it himself. (Loud laughter.) Remember always that the great principle of the Constitution on that subject, is, that the militia is the militia of the States, and not of the President—(Loud cheers, and cries of "yes, yes!") and being thus the militia of the States, there is no part of the Constitution worded with greater care, and with a more scrupulous jealousy than that which speaks of the power of Congress over the militia. Does it say that Congress may make use of the militia as it pleases—that the militia may be called out to make war, to train and discipline? No such thing: the terms used are the most precise and particular—"The President may call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel foreign invasion." These three cases are specified—and these are all. Call out the militia to drill them? To discipline them? To march the militia of Virginia to Wheeling to be drilled? Why, such a thing never entered into the head of any man—never, never, (laughter and cheering.) What is very unusual in the Constitution, it has placed a negative on all other purposes for the exercise of this power than those particularly enumerated; and then follow those golden words in the Constitution, reserving to the States the appointment of officers and the disciplining of the militia. That's it! (Cheers—"Yes, that's it!") Read this clause, and then read in Mr. Poinsett's project that the militia are to be trained by the *President!* (Shouts.)—Look on this picture and on that. I do Virginia no more than justice, when I say that she first laid hold upon this monstrous project, and has continued to denounce it, till she has made its author's heart sick, (cheering,) and she don't mean to pardon it even now. (No, no!)

As to the Sub Treasury, the subject is worn out. It is almost as empty as the Treasury itself. (Laughter and cheers.) I had the other day, the honor to address an assemblage of the merchants of New York. I asked them, among other things, whether all this eternal cry about a separation of Bank and State, was not all mockery and humbug—and ten thousand merchants, intimately acquainted with the whole subject, cried, "yes, yes—it is!" The fact unquestionably is, that the funds of the Government are just as much in the custody of the Banks at this moment, as they ever were; yet at the same time, I believe that under that law, there does exist, at Washington, a vast power to stop, at its pleasure, all the solvent Banks in the community.—Such is the opinion every where held by the best informed men in the commercial parts of the country.

There is another expedient to augment executive power quite novel in its character. I refer to the power conferred upon the President to select from among the appropriations of Congress, such as he may suppose the state of the Treasury most to justify, and may give or withhold the public money accordingly. This is certainly a marvellously democratic doctrine. Do you not remember the emphasis with which Mr. Jefferson expressed himself on the subject of specific appropriations? The law, as it now stands, requires them to be specific. If Congress appropriate so many dollars for building of ships, no part of the money may be applied to the pay of sailors or marines. But how has this legal provision been treated? The restriction remains in the statute as it did before—the appropriations are specific still—but then a specific power is given to the President, to dispense with the restriction—and thus one specific is set against the other. (Laughter.) Let this process be carried but one step farther, and although there may be a variety of appropriations made by Congress, yet, inasmuch as we have entire trust and confidence in the executive discretion, that the President will make the *proper* selections from among them, therefore, be it enacted, That what little money there may at any time be found in the Treasury, the President may expend very much as according to his own pleasure. (Loud laughter.)

There is one other topic I must not omit. I am now endeavoring to prove that of all men on the face of the earth, you of Virginia, the descendants and disciples of some of the greatest men of the Revolution, are most called to repudiate and condemn the doctrines of this administration. I call upon you to apply to this administration all that body of political truth which you have learned from Henry, from Jefferson, from Madison, from Wythe, and that whole constellation of revolutionary worthies, of whom you are justly proud, and under this light to examine and to say whether this present only Democratic administration are the favorers of civil liberty and of State Rights, or the reverse. And, in furtherance of this design, I call your attention to the conduct of the President, of the Executive Departments, and of the Senate of the United States, in regard to the right and practice of the States to contract debts for their own purposes. Has it occurred to you what a deadly blow they have struck at the just authority and rights of the States? Let us follow this matter out a little. In the palmy times of the Treasury, when it was not only full but overflowing with the public money, the States to a very considerable extent, engaged in works of internal Improvement, and in consequence of doing so had occasion to borrow money. We all know that money can be had on much cheaper terms on the other continent than on this: hence the bonds of the States went abroad and absorbed capital in Europe, and so long as their credit was unassailed and remained sound, this was accomplished for the most part at very reasonable rates. During this process, and while a number of the States had thus their securities in the foreign market, the President of the United States, in his opening message to Congress at the commencement of the last Session, comes out with a series of the most discouraging and most disparaging reflections on the credit of all the States. He tells Congress that the States will repent what they have done, and that they will find it difficult to pay the debts they have contracted; and this official language of the Chief Magistrate to the Legislature goes out into the very market where these state bonds are held for sale.—Then comes his Secretary, Mr. Woodbury, with a report in the same train, giving it as his opinion, that the States have gone too far in this assumption of liabilities. But the thing does not stop here. Mr. Benton brings forward a resolution in the Senate, declaring that the General Government ought not to assume these debts of the States: that resolution is sent to a committee, and that committee make a report upon the subject as long as yonder bridge (though not, I believe, as much travelled or as often gone over,) the whole object and tendency of which, is to disparage the credit of the States, and then Mr. Grundy makes a speech upon it. What had Mr. Benton or Mr. Grundy to do with the matter? Were they called on to guaranty the debts of Virginia or of Maryland? [Laughter.] Yet, the effect very naturally and inevitably was, to depress the value of State securities in the Foreign market. I was in Europe at the time. My own State had her bonds in that market: and what did I see? The most miserable, pitiful, execrable lucubrations taken from the public press in New York, endeavoring to prove that the States had not sovereignty enough to contract debts.—These wretched productions declared that the bonds issued by the States of this Union were all void: that they were no better than waste paper: and exhorted European capitalists, not to touch one of them. These articles, coming as they did, from this side the water, were all seized on with avidity and put into circulation in the leading journals all over Europe—at the same time, the Administration press in this country, unrebuked by the Government, put forth arguments going to show that Virginia has no authority to contract a debt in the name and on the credit of the commonwealth—that Massachusetts is so completely shorn of every particle of sovereignty whatever, that she can issue no public security of any kind on which to borrow money? And this the doctrine of State Rights! Well, gentlemen, I was called on to meet this question, and I told those who put to me the enquiry, that the States of the American Union were, in this respect, just as sovereign as any of their States in Europe. I held a correspondence on the subject, which was published at large; and for that—yes, for defending State Rights before the face of all Europe, I have been denounced as one who wants the General Government to assume the debts of the States—as one who has conspired to buy up British Whigs with foreign gold! (Loud laughter and cheering.) All this, however, has not ruffled my temper. I have seen it all with composure. But I confess there is one thing which has disturbed the serenity of my mind. It is what appears to be a studied attempt, on the part of this whole Administration, including its head, to fix a spot upon the good name of the early founders of our Constitution. Read the letter of the President to some of his friends in Kentucky—to what he calls "the entire Democracy of Kentucky." (I should like much to know what constitutes the Democracy of a State. These good friends of the President write to him that the entire Democracy of that State is with him, and he writes back how happy he is to hear that such is the fact. The State comes to the vote, and two thirds of the People of the State are found to be against him—yet still he clasps to his breast, with exultation, the "entire Democracy of Kentucky!") (Great laughter and cheering.) And so it will be a month hence. Gen. Harrison will have been elected by a simultaneous rush of the free voters of the whole Union—yet Mr. Van Buren will still continue to clasp to his embraces "the entire Democracy" of the country. Be this as it may, he does, in that letter, ascribe to President Washington, in 1791, and to Mr. Madison, in 1816, corrupt motives for their public conduct. I may forgive this, but I shall not forget it. I ask you to read that letter, and one other written on the occasion; and then, if it comes in your way, I ask you to peruse an Address put forth by the Administration members of the New York Legislature. What do you think they say? You, countrymen of Jefferson and of Madison, of Henry, of Wythe, of the Lees, and a host of kindred spirits of the same order—you, who inherit the soil and the principles of those men who shed their blood for our national independence—what do you think they say of your fathers and of my fathers? Why, that in all their efforts and sacrifices in that great struggle, they meant, not independence—not civil liberty—not the establishment of a Republican Government—but merely to transfer the Throne from England to America, and to be themselves Peers and Nobles around it! Does it not disturb the blood of Virginians to hear language like this?—(Cries of "yes, yes!" mingled with cheering.) I do say that this attempt to scorch the fair, unsullied reputation of our ancestors——but no, no—they cannot scorch it: it will go through a hotter furnace than any their detraction can kindle, and even the smell of fire shall not be upon their garments. Yet it does raise one's indignation to see men, certainly, not the greatest of all benefactors of their country, thus attempt to scorch the fame of men both then and ever since universally admitted to have been among her greatest and her best of friends. [Cheers.]

While speaking of the attacks of this administration on State Rights, I should not do my duty if I omitted to notice the outrage recently perpetrated on the most sacred rights of the State and People of New Jersey. By the Constitution of the United States, New Jersey like the other States is entitled to have a certain quota of Representatives in Congress; and she chooses them in their various districts in the manner she thinks fit. The right to have a specific number of Representatives is a State Right under the Constitution. Under the Constitutional guaranty of this right, New Jersey sends up to the House of Representatives her proper number of men.—Now I say that, by universal principles, although Congress be the judge in the last resort of the election return and qualification of her own members, those who bring in their hand the prescribed evidence of their election, by the People of the State, are entitled to take their seats upon the floor of that House and to hold them until disturbed by proof preferred on general petition. That this is so, must be apparent from the fact that those members who voted them out of their seats possess no better or other means of proving their own right to sit and to vote on that question, than that held by any one of those whom they exclude. Were there other States situated precisely in this respect as New Jersey, would it not be as fair for the New Jersey members to vote these representatives out of the Representative Hall as it was for them to vote here's out? That I think is Virginia law—it is at least plantation law, and that is very good law—That until the House is organized, he who has the evidence of his return as a Representative elected by the People of his district, is entitled to take his seat. But the Representatives of New Jersey, with this evidence in their hand, were voted out of their seats—their competitors, while the evidence was still under examination, were voted in; and immediately gave their complacent votes for the Sub Treasury bill.

Gentlemen, I cannot forget where I am. I cannot forget how often you have heard these subjects discussed by far abler hands than mine, (cries of no, no—none more able—go on—go on.) I will not further dwell upon these topics. The time has come when the public mind is nearly made up—and are very shortly about to settle these questions together with the prosperity of the country for many years to come.—(Cheers.) I am only desirous of keeping myself to the line of remark with which I commenced. I say then, that the enemy has been driven to his last citadel. He takes to himself a popular name, while beneath its cover he fires all his abuse upon his adversaries. That seems to be his chief mode of warfare. If you ask him what are his pretensions to the honors and the confidence of the country, his answer is, "I am a Democrat." But are you not in arms against Mr. Poinsett's bill? The answer still is, "I am a Democrat, and support all the measures of this Democratic Administration." Yes, but what is that? "I am a Democrat." But do you approve of the turning out of the members from New Jersey? "Oh yes, because the words are written on our banner (words actually placed on one of the Administration flags in a procession in Ohio,) "*Democracy scorns the Broad Seal of New Jersey.*"

My friends, I only desire that the professions and principles of this Administration may be examined. We are coming to those times when mere professions can no longer deceive. Virginia has once been deceived by them—but that day is past, times are coming—they are, I trust, just at hand—when that distinguished son of Virginia, that eminent and patriotic citizen who has been put in nomination for the Chief Executive office under this Government will be elected by the unbought, unconstrained suffrages of his countrymen. [Cheers.] To that event I look forward with as much certainty as to the duration of his life—[Immense cheering.]

My acquaintance with the feelings and sentiments of the North has been extensive: and I believe that from Penn[illegible]vania East, New Jersey, New York and the whole of New England, with the solitary exception, probably of New Hampshire—I say, I have not a doubt that the whole country will go for the election of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. (Cheering.) Of my native State of New Hampshire, I shall always speak with respect. I believe that the very foundation of her granite hills begin to shake; (cheers,) indeed, my only fear for her is, that she will come into the great family of her sister States, only when her aid is no longer needed. (Laughter and cheers.)

Fellow-citizens: We are on a great march to the triumphant victory of the principles of liberty over executive power. If we do not accomplish it, the future, I own, appears to me full of darkness and of doubt. If the American People shall sanction the course and the principles of the administration, I for one, though I have been thought hitherto of rather a sanguine temperament, shall begin not a little to despair of the republic. But I will not despair of it. The public mind is aroused; men are beginning to think for themselves, and when they do this they are not far from a right decision. There is now an attempt on the part of the administration, who seem beginning at length to fear for the perpetuity of their power, to excite a feeling of acrimony and bitterness among neighbors. Have you not seen this particularly of late in the administration papers? Be above it. (Cries of "*we will—we are,*" mingled with cheering.) Tell your neighbors that we are all embarked in one cause, and that we must *sink or swim together.* Invite them, not in a taunting, but in a generous and a temperate spirit, to come forth and argue the great questions of the day, and to see if they can give good and solid reasons, why there should not be a change. Yes, a CHANGE. I said when I was in Baltimore, and I repeat it here, the cry, the universal cry, is for a change. (Cheers.) However well many may think of the motives and designs of the existing administration, they see that it has not succeeded in securing the well being of the country, and they are for a change. Let us revile nobody—let us repel nobody. They desire but light; let us give it to them. Let us discuss with moderation and coolness, the great topics of public policy, and endeavour to bring all men of American heart and feeling into what I sincerely believe to be, the true AMERICAN CAUSE. How shall I—Oh! how shall I—express to you my sense of the obligation which rests upon this generation to preserve from destruction our free and happy Republican institutions! Who shall spread dissensions among us? Are we not together under one common Government, to obtain which the blood of your fathers and of mine was poured out together in the most hard fought field? Now—does imagination, exalt, in its highest flight, suggest any thing in the form of political institutions, for which you would exchange these dearly-bought institutions of our own?—(Shouts of "No, no, no!") For my part, having now arrived at that period of life when men begin to reflect upon the past, I love to draw around me in thought, those pure and glorious spirits who achieved our Revolution. I cannot find a deeper or more fervent sentiment in my heart, than that these precious institutions and liberties which we enjoy may be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity—that they may terminate only with the termination of all things earthly—when the world itself shall terminate—

When rapt in flames the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunders shake the world below.

We are by no means fond of the most of the poetry we find in the newspapers of the day—but there is a spice of wit and good humor in the following, taken from the Boston Atlas, which will at least amuse our readers. It reminds us of the good old days of our childhood when we heard our school-fellows repeat, "*A was an archer and shot at a frog.*"—*Highland Messenger.*

A was an Amos, a blind party hack,
B was a Benton, a humbug and quack,
C was a Calhoun, called by the *Blade* Catiline,
D Doctor Duncan, "a whole hog" and swine,
E was an Ether, a cleat-mate of Amos,
F was a Forsyth, for protocols famous,
G was a Grundy, an obstinate mule,
H was a Hill, a Sub-Treasury tool,
I was an Ingersoll, *sealed* in a trice,
J was a Johnson, not wanted for "*Vice,*"
K was a Kendall, quite good at a "*charge,*"
L was a Lewis, called Dixon the large,
M was a Martin, in Uncle Sam's box,
N was a Niles, the most stupid of blocks,
O was an Orestes a very deep thinker,
P was a Pumbling, a "cobler and tinker,"
Q was a Queue, which old Pettikin wore,
R was a Ritchie, a twaddler and bore,
S was a Sweetwood, who cleared out the closets,
T was a Taney, who moved the deposites,
U was a Unit, in days of Old Hickory,
V was a Van Buren, unequalled in trickery,
W was a Wickliffe, nicknamed Greasy Bob,
X was an X-tra Globe, filled by the job—
Y was a Young, who went with the mob—
Z was a—Zounds! let us rouse the whole crew,
& put in the Hero of Tippecanoe!

"*The Northern man with Southern Principles, and the Southern man with American Principles.*"—The above is the title of a pamphlet of 40 pages 8vo. which has just issued from the press of our esteemed fellow townsman, Col. Peter Force. It was prepared by the Republican Committee of Seventy-Six, for the purpose of exhibiting the doctrines and conduct of General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren in relation to the subjects of peculiar interest to the Southern States, and of vindicating the General against certain slanders. The topics are:

1. The power of the Federal Government over Slavery in the District of Columbia.
2. The votes and speeches of Mr. Van Buren on the subject of Negro Suffrage, &c., duly authenticated and verified.
3. Negro Testimony.
4. The Missouri Question.
5. The Arkansas and Florida Questions.
6. Abolitionism.
7. White Slavery.
8. The Tariff.
9. Federalism.
10. The Militia or Standing Army Bill.
11. A National Bank and a Treasury Bank.
12. Mr. Van Buren's opposition to James Madison.

This pamphlet has been prepared with great care, and will be found particularly convenient as a book of reference for public speakers.—*National Intelligencer.*

"*British Whigs.*"—The opponents of Mr. Van Buren's administration complain of this title, which has been given them by a party in power. Senseless as the designation may appear, we do not see why the opposition should take it so much to heart. They must be ashamed of their ancestry, when they are ashamed of being called British Whigs. The pilgrim fathers were British Whigs. Wolfe and Montgomery were British Whigs. John Milton, John Hampden, Algernon Sidney, Henry Vane, John Elliot, Joseph Addison, John Locke, Burke, Fox and Sheridan, the early vindicators of our colonial liberty and rights, were all British Whigs. Nay, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and George Washington himself, were, before the declaration of independence, British subjects and British Whigs. If the appellation then, is meant to be an invidious one, it is an insult upon the ancestry of nine-tenths of the people of this country. If it is meant in a complimentary sense, still it is false and inappropriate, inasmuch as the epithet can with propriety be given to those only who were born British subjects, and not native Americans.—*N. Y. Signal.*

TORYISM.

We received by the mail of yesterday, the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1840.

To the Editors of the Whig:

A friend of mine having informed me that your paper, the Richmond Whig, contained some remarks prejudicial to my character, copied from some of the papers of this city of the same stamp; I have to inform you, that for all attacks on my private or political character, I am determined to seek the utmost redress that the law will give.

Your obed't servant,
CH'S. J. INGERSOLL.

We know not to what article reference is had. We have no recollection of having published any thing of the Hon. gentleman worse than he himself has written: i. e. that *he would have been a Tory had he lived in the Revolution.* We therefore despise, alike, him and his threats.—*Rich. Whig.*

Astounding Fraud.—A friend who has for a long time been struck with the vote of the Van Buren party beyond the Van Buren *population*, has instituted an examination of the assessors' lists in the incorporated districts and the city, and found twenty one names (not John Smiths) repeated from 11 to 20 times, and he is determined to proceed in his examination.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Chimneys.—It is said that if a chimney when built is plastered with mortar well mixed with salt, it will never need to be swept, as in damp weather the salt will melt and the soot fall down.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WAR UPON PROPERTY.

We some time ago quoted the remarks from Kendall's Review, showing that he strikes at the foundation of property. An article in the Democratic Review, under Mr. Van Buren's special patronage, and written by Mr. Kendall, contains the following pregnant remark.

Extract from Kendall's article in the Democratic Review.

"The *only existing party* on which he could rely for support in such a position, consisted of *a small section* of the Democratic party in the city of New York, which had assumed a distinct *organization* on the ground of hostility to the monopoly of the banking system, and the fraudulent fallacy of paper money—insignificant in number, though powerful in talent, enthusiasm, and stern, true, *radical* democracy—an object of persecution to all the country at large only as the object of a vague terror and random execration, under the uncouth and contemptuous designation of the *Loco Focos.*"

Now who were this *small* section of the democratic party? They were notoriously the disciples of Fanny Wright,—the aggrarian and revolutionary spirits of England, who found a more congenial soil here than at home. As if to indentify Mr. Van Buren with his party still more, Mr. Kendall says:

"But, in truth, the principles of this little knot of *sincere* democratic *reformers* were those *always cherished* by Mr. Van Buren, and to which he had never been unfaithful, throughout the whole course of his political life—being nothing more nor less than those of a pure and earnest democracy, *illuminated* by the light of the soundest principles of political economy."

Now hear what Gov. Cass says of the French portion of this disorganizing faction in his late work on France—he says:

"The following is taken from the catechisms of the secret societies of French Jacobins as proved in the public tribunals of France since 1830:—

"*Question.*—Is a *political* or *social* revolution necessary?

"*Answer.*—A *social* revolution. The social state being gangrened, to arrive at a state of health requires heroic remedies. The people will have need, during some time, of *revolutionary power.*"

Note—by the author of "France, its Court and King." [Mr. Cass.]—"What is he a meant by *heroic remedies* and *revolutionary power*, may be learned in the history of France during the despotism of Robespierre. A *social revolution* means *the destruction of all the rights of property.*"

"*Ques.* Who are the Aristocrats?"

"*Ans.* They are the men of property; bankers, furnishers, monopolists, large proprietors, in a word, landholders, who fatten at the expense of the people."

"*Ques.* Those who have rights without fulfilling duties, like the aristocrats of the present day—do they make part of the people?"

"*Ans. They ought not to make part of the people.* They are to the *social* body what the cancer is to the *natural.* The first condition of the return of the body to health, is the *extirpation* of the cancer.—The first condition of the return of the *social* body to a just state, is the *annihilation* of the Aristocracy."

Note, by Mr. Cass—"Or in more decent though not in plainer terms, *the death of all who possess property.*"

In one of the journals of these secret societies, privately circulated among the members, it is announced "that the candidate ought to take the oaths to destroy, and contribute to the triumphs of the social condition, founded upon the equal division of ALL the products of the earth and industry."

The same Journal declares:

"We want now more than change of men. It [the press] ought to say, all that is connected with religious worship is contrary to our progress; while at the same time, whenever people are religious they talk nonsense."

Again this Journal says:

"There is, then, but a single resource—to employ regicide, tyrannicide, and ASSASSINATION."

Again:

"Yes, he who is chosen for holy (!) homicide, if his life has been tarnished with theft and assassination, will become free from spot and clear from all infamy, as soon as he shall have washed himself with the blood of Kings! O Virtue! the poniard sole hope of the earth, where is thy sacred arm, when the thunder suffers crime to reign!"

All the difference we can see between the doctrines of the Boston Quarterly and those of the French Jacobins is, that the former is expressed under the guise of a greater decency of language, being intended for the public eye, while the latter speak out plain being in secret conclave by themselves. The Boston Quarterly occasionally disclaims, as a matter of course because its proposals are rather startling, but immediately "resumes its position and fortifies it."

JACKSONVILLE, (Illinois,) Sept. 28.

The cause of Harrison and Reform goes bravely on in Illinois. Though beaten in August, (not, as the State Register says, by 7,000, but by less than two thousand,) we will show them in November that Old Tip is himself upon the track. We will give to him our vote.

General Jackson, we understand, started on Tuesday upon an electioneering expedition to the Western District. We predict he will come back with K. K. (*Know'd at Home it*) written on his countenance. We have some acquaintance with the people of the Western District, and undertake to say that they are the last people in the world to *bow to the dictation of any man.*—*Nashville Banner.*

"K. K." (Kan't Krow) as the Whig wag said to the loco who was trying to coax the Chapman over Maine!

A benighted Scotsman says that instead of he and his wife being one, they are four; for she is I and he is you O.

Large sales of East India Cotton have taken place in Liverpool, the quantity being 16,000 bales, which had been an advance of ½d per lb. as compared American Cotton. There appear strong opinions in favor of a general the price of Cotton, the latest accounts the U. States (say the English papers) representing the growing crops as not 930,000 bales than the quantity produced in 1839, and the production is said to considerably reduced in Egypt and In American Cotton, no change has occurred in the Liverpool Market. The ply was fair, and prices steady at quotations.

No change in the Havre Cotton Market since last advices.

The Harvest in Great Britain had generally, terminated favorably. In the London and Liverpool markets, 3d October, Flour was difficult of sale, with a tendency to decline in price.

FRANCE.

By the French journals of Wednesday we learn that a report prevailed at Bourse that M. Thiers had addressed a note to the ambassadors of England, Russia, Prussia and Austria, to the effect that the concessions of Mehemet Ali were not accepted, the French government would regard the refusal on the part of the great powers as proceeding rather from a wish to seek the revolution of July, than to respect the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

It is said, at Paris, that Admiral Hugon at present commanding the French Levant fleet, is recalled, and Admiral Lalande is appointed to that command.

The trial of Louis Napoleon is proceeding at Paris, without exciting the slightest interest.

The King of Holland has abdicated the throne, with a view, it is said, to espousing a amiable lady of his Court, which appointment when first proposed, met with great opposition from the Dutch, about twelve months ago.

Preparations were being made in the Turkish dominions, to have read in all the mosques, sentence of ex communication against Mehemet Ali.

Nothing later from China.

Our Presidential Term.—The election of Gen. Harrison to serve but one term, because of his election to the Presidency, is well worthy the consideration of all the prudent voters, at the coming election. The fact is too notorious for denial, that the present incumbent has decayed himself for the last four years, to secure his re-election; and it is an evil that will apply to all future Presidents, if a precedent be not established, or the Constitution so amended as to make the office eligible but for one term.

Presidents Washington and Jefferson were both impressed with the necessity of serving only one term. In the case of the former, he was forced to depart from his own convictions, and *one term longer* than he really desired, owing to the unsettled state of the country at the time. The latter has left his opinion on record. In a letter to John Adams, in 1787, he observes, "that he wished the Convention had rendered the President *ineligible after four years.*"

New Hampshire.—From the earnestness with which the Van Buren editors of New Hampshire call upon their party to organize, and to prepare their forces for the approaching contest, it is evident that they begin to be alarmed for the result. Well they may be. The example of the State of Maine will not be lost upon the Whigs of that State.

$400,000 DEFALCATION.—*Rumored flight and falsehood.*—It was stated here last week, says the Memphis Enquirer, by a gentleman from Arkansas, the Capt. Collins, the disbursing agent at Little Rock, had proved a defaulter to a large amount—rumor says $300,000 or $400,000. Captain Collins is, we believe, now at Washington city.—*St. Louis Daily Bulletin of Sept. 19.*

Attention the Fair!—The following toast was drunk at the dinner of the "Bachelor" Club of the U. S. Hotel, the 4th July at Rochester.

The Ladies.—Constantly invading our territory and inducing desertions from our ranks: May every member of "our club" be on the alert to take the fair culprits and bring them to *trial*; and when they come to *court* may they join issue and never be *nonsuited.*

Robert Burns' Bible.—The Montreal Herald of Tuesday last says:—"We mentioned in yesterday's Herald that the Bible presented by the immortal Burns to his Highland Mary was purchased by a few of his countrymen in the city. They met on Monday evening, and agreed that the sacred relic should be transmitted to the Provost of Ayr, to be by him deposited in the Monument on the Banks of the Doon, as an humble offering from Scotchmen in Montreal, at the shrine of Scotland's Bard."

PROFANITY.

Never use a profane word. If you have any regard for the feelings of your friends; if you value the interests of your undying soul, do not. Shun a profane youth; as a viper shun him. Go not into his company—and ask your Father in heaven daily to assist you in keeping from sin and temptation.

Gazette:

Thursday, October 8th, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

The Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Measures—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. Charles McDowell,	of Burke.
2d	" Gen. James Wellborn,	of Wilkes.
3d	" Daniel Ramsour,	of Lincoln.
4th	" David F. Caldwell,	of Rowan.
5th	" Jesse Hearne,	of Caswell.
6th	" Gen. Abram Rencher,	of Chatham.
7th	" John B. Keller,	of Moore.
8th	" Dr. James D. Sayre,	of Orange.
9th	" Charles Manly,	of Wake.
10th	" Col. Wm. L. Long,	of Halifax.
11th	" Wm. W. Cherry,	of Bertie.
12th	" Thomas P. Jones,	of Perquimons.
13th	" Isaac Croom,	of Washington.
14th	" James W. Bryan,	of Carteret.
15th	" Daniel R. Reese,	of New Hanover.

Election the 12th of November.

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.

On the 21st instant, in preparation for a start for the Anson meeting the Log Cabin erected by the Charlotte Tippecanoe Club was paraded through the streets, and after halting before Col. Alexander's Hotel the Ladies cheered us on by singing two admirable songs, one the Old North State, written by Judge Gaston, and the other composed by a gentleman of this place, when the Company was dismissed. On the morning of the 22d an early start was made for the place of meeting. On the morning of the 23d in proceeding to Mr. Culbertson's it was truly gratifying to us to see such a number of determined spirits going to the meeting, and a line of carriages and horsemen was for at least half a mile extended along the road. Shortly after our arrival the procession was formed in the following order, Gen. Means acting as Grand Marshal, assisted by the following gentlemen, who were the Chief Marshals of each county, viz: Col. Wallace of Cabarrus, Col. Pitt of Mecklenburg, Col. Davis of Montgomery, Col. Waddle of Anson, and one from Richmond, name not known.

CABARRUS COUNTY

Had a Log Cabin with several Banners, one having a likeness of Gen. Harrison with this inscription on one side "Wm. H. Harrison the Peoples' choice—Harrison and Tyler—One Presidential Term—No Standing Army—No reduction of wages—No Sub-Treasury—the safety of the Public money." On the other side was inscribed Cabarrus—the spirit of her Fathers on the 20th of May 1775, still animates her gallant sons in 1840—Fort Meigs and the Thames the Farmer of North Bend." On another Banner was inscribed "Cabarrus, Whig 1775, Whig 1840. We are ready." A neat Banner was presented by this delegation to Anson, and one received in return. She had a Company of Cavalry and Infantry, besides a goodly number of her Log Cabin boys out.

MECKLENBURG

Came next. She had a Log Cabin with the usual decorations, with a live Raccoon and Opossum. There were two Banners on one was inscribed "The Hornets of Mecklenburg commenced building 20th May 1775—Old Mecklenburg we are here." The other Banner was carried in honor of the first Company formed in this County commanded by Abram Alexander, who was Chairman of the Convention who declared Independence in 1775. On it was the following inscription on one side "First Militia Company—Abm. Alexander, Capt. also Chairman of the Convention in May 20, 1775." On the other side Whig in '75—Whig in '40." This Flag was presented to the Anson Delegation. There were between 2 and 300 delegates.

RICHMOND

Came next. She had a Banner on one side of which was inscribed "Richmond County—All! all Whigs but 70." On the other "Liberty, Union and the Constitution. From Maine to Louisiana, Harrison, Tyler and Reform." She was well represented.

MONTGOMERY

Was there with her Banner, on one side was inscribed "From the Whig county of Montgomery. We are drilled for the conflict, 1102 strong." We are oppressed.—Our redemption is at hand." A respectable delegation was present.

ANSON

Brought up the rear. She had two Log Cabins with appropriate Banners. The Log Cabin from Wadesboro displayed a very neat Banner painted by a Lady of Wadesboro, representing the "Farmer of North Bend" with his left hand resting on a Cannon (one of Amos Kendall's baby wakers,) a Log Cabin and Farming Implements, surrounded by an elegant wreath of roses. At the top of the Banner was inscribed "To the Polls! To the Polls. Ye Log Cabin Boys."—at the bottom "One ballot more and the spoilers are routed." The design and execution of this Banner reflects the highest credit on the lady who executed it. This Banner was presented as a compliment to the Mecklenburg Delegation, and it will be preserved with care as a sacred relict by them. The Log Cabin from Meltonsville was decorated with a Banner on which was inscribed "Harrison and Tyler—No Sub-Treasury—No 200,

(Cabin in the Columbiana district—our letter from Wheeling says that Collin is elected!)

We have the following returns:

6th district.—Washington gives Mr. Morris, (W.) a majority of about 500—in 1838 his majority was less than 200.—No doubt of Mr. Morris' re-election by a decided majority.

7th district.—This is the district now represented by Mr. Bond (W.) who declines a re-election. In the county of Ross, from which we have only returns, W. Russell (W.) has nearly 900 majority over Latham (L. F.) who in 1838 was beaten in the county less than 150. There is no doubt of Russell's election.

8th district.—This is the Columbus district. We have returns from three counties, Madison, Pickaway and Franklin, which ensure the re-election of J. Ridgaway (W.) by an immense majority.

9th district.—This district is represented by W. Medell (L. F.) who is a candidate for re-election, and will doubtless be re-elected, but by a greatly reduced majority. The returns from Perry and Morgan, give him about 700 majority over Sanderson (W.) whilst in these counties in 1838 he had a majority of nearly 1400.

10th district.—This district is decidedly Whig, and is now represented by Samson Mason (W.) who will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority. He is opposed by a Loco Foco named M. Bonner.—We have accounts from Clark and Champaign counties, in which Mason's majority is over 2000, and this will be increased by the counties to hear from.

11th district.—The Whigs achieve a great triumph here, in turning out Parrish (L. F.) and electing B. S. Cowen (W.) by a large majority.

12th district.—Here also, the Whigs gain a member of Congress; and by a very large majority.

13th district.—This is a very strong Loco Foco district—having elected Leadbetter (L. F.) in 1838 by 1960 majority. He will no doubt be now re-elected by a majority much smaller than was even before obtained by the Loco Focos in the district. We have returns only from Coshocton, in which the Loco Foco majority is less than 300—whilst in 1838 it was rising 600 votes!

17th district.—The account is that we have elected Coffin in this district by 17 majority. If so a whig gain. In 1838 Hastings, (L. F.) was elected by 603 majority.

19th district.—This is the Steubenville district, and the Whigs have thoroughly redeemed it carrying both counties and electing their candidate for Congress by a handsome majority. In 1838 Swearingen (L. F.) was elected by 447 majority.

So far then, as the result of the Congressional election has reached us, we may set down 8 Whigs as having been elected (being a gain of 4) and 2 Loco Focos.

LEGISLATURE.

The returns are too few to allow us to judge of the probable result of election for members of the Legislature—but so far the Whigs have carried every thing before them.

The following is the returns for Governor as far as received.

Cowin.		Shannon.	
Champaign	731	Morgan	150
Clark	1,344	Coshocton	274
Franklin	674	Holmes	762
Madison	563	Perry	650
Pickaway	401	Licking	298
Ross	863	Fairfield	988
Washington	467	Hocking	271
Guernsey	292	Pike	55
Belmont	555	Butler	1,292
Harrison	199	Crawford	225
Muskingum	1,300	Jackson	40
Jefferson	106	Knox	461
Fayette,	319	Shelby	109
Clinton	788	Sandusky	81
Delaware	625	Seneca	196
Erie	214	Richland	1,153
Gallia	707	Wayne	800
Greene	1,009	Morgan	148
Highland	150	Columbiana	134
Huron	570		8,906
Hamilton	162		
Lawrence	610		
Logan	642		
Marion	195		
Miami	921		
Montgomery	188		
Preble	878		
Scioto	631		
Union	341		
Warren	1,121		
Tuscarawas	390		
Guernsey	989		
Darke	170		
Ashtabula	2,233		
Summit	827		
Portage	497		
Trumbull	608		
Cuyahoga	1,066		
Lake county	1,111		
Medina	250		
Geauga	1,900		
	27,076		

Twelve or fifteen counties yet to hear from.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

We are now enabled to present complete returns of the New Jersey election in an authentic shape. The following is the state of parties in the new Legislature:

LEGISLATURE OF 1840.

	Whig. Conn.	Whig. Assem.	Van Buren. Coun.	Van Buren. Assem.
Bergen, (no contest,)	–	–	1	2
Hudson,	1	1	–	–
Passaic,	1	2	–	–
Essex,	1	5	–	–
Morris,	1	4	–	–
Sussex, (no contest,)	–	–	1	3
Warren, do.	–	–	1	3
Somerset,	1	3	–	–
Middlesex,	1	4	–	–
Monmouth,	1	4	–	–
Mercer,	1	2	–	–
Hunterdon, (no contest,)	–	–	1	3
Burlington,	1	5	–	–
Gloucester,	1	4	–	–
Salem,	1	3	–	–
Cumberland,	1	3	–	–
Atlantic,	–	–	1	1
Cape May,	1	1	–	–
Total,	13	41	5	12

Being a gain from last year of three Councilmen and eight Representatives, viz. a Councilman and three Representatives in Salem county, a Councilman and four Representatives in Monmouth county, a Councilman and one Representative in the new county of Hudson. The Councilman in the last mentioned county is additional to the whole number of Councilmen last year; the Representative is deducted from the delegation of Bergen county, which last year sent three Representatives; this year two—Van Buren of course.

Annexed are the majorities in the different counties, compared with the vote of 1838. In those marked * there was no contest this year; we have therefore substituted in these cases the vote of 1838:

	1840 W.	1840 V. B.	1838 Cong. W.	1838 Cong. V. B.
Hudson,	179	}	—	295
Bergen,	—	275 }		
Passaic,	197	—	256	—
Essex,	1746	—	1558	—
Somerset,	213	—	151	—
Sussex,*	—	1637	—	1637
Morris,	126	—	326	—
Hunterdon,*	—	929	—	929
Middlesex,	130	—	173	—
Mercer,	453	—	285	—
Warren,*	—	865	—	865
Monmouth	95	—	—	223
Burlington,	538	—	524	—
Salem,	112	—	—	39
Cumberland,	203	—	—	34
Gloucester,	520	—	507	—
Cape May,*	264	—	264	—
Atlantic,	—	24	—	161
	4,845	3,730	4,038	4,115

Showing a Whig majority of 1115, and a Whig gain from 1838 of over 1,000, errors excepted. Whig gain from 1836 570.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

GEORGIA.

Complete returns have been received from Georgia. The Harrison Congressional Ticket has been elected by a majority of 4070.

HUZZAH FOR ARKANSAS!

The Louisville Journal says, that Passengers who arrived there on Monday evening, state that the Harrison party have carried every thing before them.

No doubt was entertained that Fowler (Whig) was elected to Congress by a large majority and that there would be a majority of Whigs in the Legislature to elect a United States Senator.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

No person seems to care how she has voted, but as we profess to be faithful chroniclers of passing events, we state that she has gone the figure for the Administration.

☞ We intended taking some notice of the Van Buren meeting advertised to be held three days (and was held one) in the lower part of this county, but we have not the time. It was quite a water haul.

☞ *Mr. Webster's Speech.*—We invite attention to the Speech of Mr. Webster delivered at Richmond, Va. It is well worthy an attentive perusal.

☞ Tuesday last was quite a day in these capes. The Log Cabin Boys had their Cabin opposite to Col. Alexander's Hotel, and the Loco Focos took their stand on the steps of the western door of the Court House and both held forth to their friends. We are sorry we were unable to be present, but we could hear the shouts of the two parties. While we were at the Court House a few minutes we saw one of the Loco Foco speakers exhibiting a picture which appears to have been made for more than one of "the party press" representing a dead fall made of a Log Cabin baited with a Barrel of Hard Cider to catch Democrats. As an offset to this pretty thing we saw in a Whig paper a dead fall made of a Log Cabin in which Mr. Van Buren was caught and Mr. Jackson was exerting all his strength to prize it up so as to let Van Buren out. But could'nt come it.

THE PRIZE SHIP.

We have the pleasure of stating that the beautiful Ship, "Liberty," left with the Central Committee by the Delegation to our recent Convention from New Hanover, has been securely housed, and is well protected, not only from the weather, but from the hands of rudeness or violence.—The Ship cost the Delegation, we learn, about $600, and they were offered $400 for it again, deliverable at Wilmington.—And yet, with a public spirit and patriotism, that cannot be too highly lauded, they declined the sale, and left it here as an inciting reward to stimulate to deeds of virtue. The "Standard" calls it a bribe, and is quite indignant at the idea of corrupting the people in this way.

"To laugh were want of manners and of grace,
"Yet to be grave, exceeds all power of face!"

The Administration party employing their eloquence in denouncing *bribery* and *corruption!* It brings to mind the old Proverb:—

"When the Fox preaches, let the Geese beware."

We expect, however, no good Whig will be deterred by the thunder of the "Standard" from endeavouring to procure for his county the honor of such a trophy. It is, indeed, a Prize worth contending for.—Whigs ahoy! TO THE RESCUE!

We republish the Resolution of the Delegation, under which the Central Committee has control of the Ship:

Resolved, That the Ship "Liberty" be deposited with the Whig Central Committee of the State of North Carolina, to be by them presented to the Whigs of such county (represented in this Convention) in the State as shall give the largest *increased* Whig vote over its vote for Governor in August last, at the ensuing election for President and Vice President, reference being had to the relative strength of the different counties in the State.—*Raleigh Register.*

Cabinet Secrets—and Quarrels.

It is well understood that a downright quarrel took place a short time since between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State. The version we have of it, and it is from a good source, is as follows. Directly upon the return of Maj. Eaton from Spain, he repaired to Washington, called on the President, and after announcing to him that the visit was a formal one, demanded to know why his drafts on Paris for his official pay had been protested. The President denied all knowledge of the business, and affected to think there must be some mistake about it.—Major Eaton left immediately for the State Department, and made the same enquiry of Mr. Forsyth, who promptly replied to him that the bills had been protested by order of the President himself! Here then was a dilemma. Mr. Van Buren vs. Mr. Forsyth. Determined to see the end of it, Major Eaton invited Mr. Secretary Forsyth to accompany him in his carriage to the Presidential Mansion. He did so, and on an interview between the Secretary and the President a colloquial scene something like this occurred.

Mr. Forsyth.—How is it sir that you deny having given orders for the protesting of Major Eaton's drafts? You are the first President who has been caught in a falsehood.

Mr Van Buren.—You may leave the Department of State, sir, as soon as you please.

Mr. Forsyth.—I'll be d——d sir if I leave it; I once offered you my resignation, which you refused to accept, and now when you find a man to suit you, you may put him into the office—I shall not resign.

We are not exactly apprised of what followed, but presume the conversation ended here.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, the Whig Central Committee for the State of Maryland, avail themselves of the earliest moment to communicate to their political brethren throughout the Union an account of the signal and unexampled triumph, which has crowned their efforts at the election held on the 7th instant.

In no State in the Union, except in Kentucky, has the overthrow of the Administration been more complete and thorough. Counties heretofore regarded as hopelessly devoted to the support of the party in power have been revolutionized. An overwhelming majority of Whigs have been elected to each branch of the Legislature, and so large a majority of the popular suffrages thrown for the Whig ticket, as to deprive our adversary of the slightest hope of success in the final contest in November. It is not our purpose to go into detail in this circular, but our friends in other States may rely with confidence upon the following brief exhibit of the results.

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

This body consists of seventy-nine members, chosen by twenty counties, and the Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. In the last House there was a Van Buren majority of thirteen votes. At the recent election the Whigs succeeded in electing the entire representation of fourteen Counties and the City of Annapolis, and dividing with their opponents the representation from one other County. The House now stands as follows:

Whigs.	*Van Buren.*
69.	19

THE SENATE.

This body consists of twenty-one members, seven of whom were chosen at the recent election. The Whigs have elected 5, and their opponents two. The next Senate stands:

Whigs.	*Van Buren.*
15	6

So that, on joint ballot, the strength of parties in the next Legislature of Maryland will be as follows;

	Whigs.	*Van Buren.*
H. of D.	60	19
Senate,	15	6
	75	25

Whig maj. 50 votes.

But transcendant as has been our triumph, in this view of it, it is of infinitely deeper interest and importance to the rest of Union when we come to consider the condition of

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The returns have been received from all the counties except the strong Whig counties of Worcester, Dorchester, and Somerset. It is confidently believed that these will give a Whig majority of at least one thousand votes. In Worcester, our adversaries have not even put forward a ticket for the House of Delegates, and in Dorchester, the opposition is merely nominal.

With the usual Whig vote in these counties added to the results positively ascertained in the rest of the State, the Whig majority exceeds twenty-five hundred votes. A result so decisive as to render it ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that the TEN VOTES of Maryland will be given to Gen. Harrison on the first Monday of November next.

It is not known to us that our adversaries will attempt to influence the elections in other States by incorrect statements of what Maryland has done and said at the recent election; but, lest such attempts should be made, we have thought it due to our political brethren throughout the Union to adopt this method of assuring them of the complete ascendancy of the Whig cause in Maryland, and to promise, in the name of the Whigs of Maryland, that the victory recently achieved will be followed by one still more signal and triumphant on the first Monday of November next.

We are, &c. your obedient servants,

N. F. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

TOMBS OF INDIAN KINGS.

In Lambyaque, Peru, are to be seen the stupendous graves of the Indian Kings, which must have died in the time of Incas. These stupendous mounds of earth are just upon the outside of the city, and are built of sundried brick and are of gigantic dimensions. Some of them are over three thousand feet in circumference, and over one hundred and fifty in height, and have required time and a deal of labor in their erection. One of them was opened in Truxillo, and silver and gold taken from it amounting to over $2,000,000. A company of merchants have been organized, and are about opening several others in search of more hidden treasures.

"What *General* will the Whigs have next," inquired a loco the other day, "after they elect General Harrison!" "*General Prosperity*," promptly replied a facetious whig, of whom the question was asked.

The Hooe case—new light.

It was stated by Mr. James W. Bryan, in his speech at the Raleigh Convention, that he had been informed by Mr. Blount, the Judge Advocate of the Court Martial which tried Lieut. Hooe, that the names of the two negro witnesses whose testimony was taken against the Lieutenant, and afterwards approbated by the President, *were sent on to the Court from the Navy Department at Washington, accompanied by orders to receive their evidence*, and that he, the Judge Advocate made a strong representation of the peculiarities of the case to the Department, as deeming it a very proper one for the President's interference. Further, that after the matter was laid before Congress, and public indignation was aroused against the administration Mr. Clay and Mr. King, Senators from Alabama, called on Mr. Blount, and begged to know if he could not, in some way or other, help to extricate Mr. Van Buren from the difficulty. Mr. Blount declined taking any responsibility.

In view of all these facts, the people will be able to judge with correctness of the nature of this celebrated case, and attach the odium which belongs to them, to Mr. Van Buren and his party leaders, for their miserable subterfuges, evasions and tricks in relation to it.—*Wil. Chron.*

"*Ship-a-hoy.*"—The citizens of Greensborough and vicinity had the pleasure of greeting and entertaining the Rowan Delegation, as they passed through here on Saturday last on their way home from the Raleigh Convention. They had effected an exchange of presents with the Craven Delegation—the Salisbury Canoe for the Newbern Ship, "Constitution." Such a craft never before sailed among these capes, and her appearance was hailed with delight by the "land lubbers" hereabouts. We trust our Rowan friends had reason to be satisfied with their reception here—a warm dinner, a collation by our Governor elect in the grove before his dwelling, and last, but not least in their estimation, smiles and songs from the young ladies of our place. After a sojourn of a couple of pleasant hours, hearty adieus were interchanged, and our friends got under weigh for Rowan. Hope they found good navigable road, and finally anchored in safety at home.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

10,000 Cheers!

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND NEW JERSEY—WE GREET YOU!

We have not full returns from Pennsylvania to state which party has the ascendancy in the popular vote, but we have received information enough to satisfy us that we have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and as far as heard from elected 13 out of 28 Members of Congress. This is most cheering intelligence, as no calculation was made, except by a few, that Pennsylvania would go for Harrison. The following is copied from the U. S. Gazette.

"The returns from counties give us such indifferent ideas of the popular vote, that we have not attempted a tabular statement this morning. We have certainly gained three members of Congress, and lost one—a nett gain of two, and there are some hopes of two more. It is confidently asserted in the Harrisburg Whig papers that the Whigs have a majority on the popular vote. We are not able to confirm this, but the case is such as to lead to the confident conclusion that next week the State of Pennsylvania will give a large majority for Harrison and Tyler. Erie gives us now, spite of the State Government, near 1800 majority.

The Senate stands:

Whig	20
Loco	17
Assembly:	
Whig	53
Loco	47

OHIO

Seems to have made pretty near a clean sweep. Corwin will be elected by at least 20,000 votes. We have gained so far 5 members of Congress and no doubt elected a large majority of the State Legislature. Ohio has nobly vindicated the character of one of her noblest citizens.

The most gratifying incident to us, (says the Raleigh Register,) however, in the Ohio Election, is the defeat of that foul mouthed Abolitionist Dr. Duncan, who is left to catch minnows on the banks of the Miami. In imitation of the Doctor's own Doggrel.

Mary Rogers ate a case,
And so ate Sally Muskin,
Martin Van's a used up man,
And so ate Doctor Duncan,

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MAKE WAY FOR OHIO.

FOUR WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS GAINED.

CONGRESS.

The accounts from the Congressional districts are most gratifying. It is certain that the Whigs have gained three members of Congress, and perhaps four,

POSTSCRIPT.

O! K!

Returns from all the Counties in Pennsylvania except three gives a majority for Harrison of 2,440. It is expected that these three Counties will reduce this majority to about 1500.

Ohio is still going for Harrison by a tremendous vote. The Whigs will have at least 13 out of the 19 members to Congress.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 21.

Brandy, Peach,	a 50	Feathers,	35 a 37½
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Beeswax,	a 25	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 9	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	62½ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Flour,	$4½ a $5	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW—OCTOBER 20.

Bacon,	8 a 9½	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	20 a 28	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt, in sacks,	62½ a
Flour,	$5½ a $6	do bushel,	$7½ a $1
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	a 12½

COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 22.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	65 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	7 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 31	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	6½ a 9	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 50
Flour, country,	$6 a 6½	do. N. O.	50 a 56

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 17.

Bacon,	6½ a 13	Lard,	13 a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 29	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 12	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7½ a 8	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$3½ a $3½
Corn,	55 a 58	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	24 a 26	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 29	Teas,	45 a $1

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 5tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of Lincoln Steward decd. are requested to come forward and settle against Christmas. As the estate is in debt no longer indulgence can be given.

J. W. POTTS, *Admr.*

Oct. 27, 1840. 4t

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, renders it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is connected, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co. in the house lately occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

POETRY.

From the Log Cabin Advocate.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

The hour has come that sinks us or that saves,
That finds us freemen, or that seals us slaves;
Ye freeborn Whigs—ye sons of illustrious sires,
Who fleet for freedom in their battle fires;
Who for Religion, Liberty, and Law,
First dared in strife their shining blades to draw,
And trembled England's haughty pride and power,
Rise in your might and majesty this hour;
Rend from the limbs of Liberty the chain
Which slaves may wear, but freemen must disdain.
Rise in your zeal, and hurl the USURPER down,
Who like a second Cæsar courts a crown;
Down with the despot from his high command,
And like your sires, Oh! save a sinking land!
That despot's deeds more ruin far have wrought,
More suffering far to freedom's sons have brought,
Than when the Indian war cry wildly woke
The mourning mother from her sleep—when broke
The voice of vengeance, as the savage came,
And midnight glittered with one flood of flame;
When bleeding beauty, innocence and age,
Were doom'd to death by unrelenting rage;
A partial suffering then; but now, its dread,
A universal ruin round is spread;
Far better fall in freedom's glorious fray,
Than slaves to pine in poverty away;
Ay, give us glory, with an early grave,
Rather than lingering live a tyrant's slave.
Rise then, ye Whigs, and to your charter fix
Your names, as did your sires of Seventy Six;
A kneeling nation now of Heaven invoke
The severed chain, that first your father's broke;
Can you behold a blasted country?—scan
You bear the cries of mothers, maids and sons?
Will you behold a suffering land enslaved,
O'er which the flag of freedom once hath waved?
The land for which your Washington once fought,
From whom your Harrison his spirit caught;
The land for which he battled, and he broke
Old England's galling and degrading yoke;
Nor raise your arm to lay the tyrant low,
And save that suffering land from further woe?
Nay, let that man who first your flag unfurl'd,
Whose name is freedom's watchword o'er the world
Inspire your hearts to vote for him, who gave
Peace to the West, and stretch'd his arms to save
Old age from insult, innocence from shame,
Beauty from butchery, and homes from flame.
On freedom's field his earliest footsteps trod,
He loves his country almost as his God;
The friend of Freedom—every action sears,
Measure the hero, and then mark the man;
In the field or Forum still he is the same,
The first in merit, as the first in fame;
Gen'rous to jest, and worthy too as wise,
In both his head and heart his virtue lies;
Honest and upright, he in penury lives,
Rather than claim the pomp that plunder gives;
In him we find no cunning aims or art,
In all things candid, both in hand and heart;
Like Washington, he spurns at glittering gold,
If for the gift the glory must be sold;
Though poor in purse, he from his humble door,
Ne'er turns naked, famished, the virtuous poor;
Like Cincinnatus, o'er the plough he bends,
Nor seeks for pow'r, but yet obeys his friends;
To such alone should hold the reins of State,
The truly good, the glorious and the great.
Will ye, Mechanics, advocate the claim,
Of him, whose object and whose constant aim
Is pomp and power?—whose policy laid low
Your brilliant prospects, with the wand of woe;
And scatter'd ruin o'er a smiling land;—
Say would you now that he should hold command?
No, rise at once, and to the world proclaim,
You are no more your glorious sires to shame.
Immortal Washington looks down in love,
From Heaven's high halls, his bright abode above,
Anxious to see his country once more free,
From corruption and from tyranny.
Rethinks the ancient Whigs, from gory graves,
Cry out—"Arise! nor longer dare be slaves;
Cheer to the rescue—hang your banner out,
In Heaven let heroes hear the mighty shout;
Print every tongue let VICTORY arise,
And run in echoes thro' the sounding skies;
Let shouting millions hail, on every hand,
The glorious Liberator of the land."
Freemen of Baltimore, who nobly led,
Who bravely battled, and who bravely bled;
Whin foreign tyrants to your city came,
Can you behold your country sink in shame?
No, on that spot where last you met, doth stand
The monument, in memory of that band,
Who fought and fell in Freedom's sacred field;—
You cannot now to corruption yield;
Then rally, rally, strike for Liberty,
Let HARRISON your glorious watchword be;
In thousands pour forth to the polls, and stand
The noble saviours of a sinking land;
Then shall your country's blessing round you rise,
And prosperous business be the blessed prize.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIRST AND LAST VISIT TO THE DRAM SHOP.

Timothy Treusdall is the name we shall assign to a very worthy, thriving, and industrious mechanic of New York, who was a burthen to himself, a curse to his family, and a nuisance to society at large: in short, one of the most shameless and abandoned drunkards that ever took the measure of an unmade grave in a Gotham gutter. He was not weaned from his degrading propensity, by the Temperance or the Tract, or any other society. Their logic was labor lost on Tim, who would have uncorked the bottle amongst the quaking and thunders of Mount Sinai, and drained it by the crater of exploding Vesuvius. It was a woman's love that cured him, and all women may get a just idea of their own importance in society from his story.

Though he had a wife and five beautiful children, Tim seemed to be unconscious of the fact. He neglected his work, squandered his earnings which daily grew smaller, and smaller, and spent his time at the pot house, till the nigh prostration of all his faculties, or the distasteful words 'No more trust!' warned him to seek the shelter of his wife's care and protection. His children could not go to school, because learning was dear and rum was cheap; the landlord dunned for his rent and Mrs. Treusdall was obliged to keep the house, because she had no dress fit to appear abroad in, having pawned the last to pay the last fine imposed on her spouse by the Police Court. Misery, utter destitution and famine, stared the unhappy family in the face. It is impossible to exaggerate the picture, even had we room and inclination.

Mrs. T. was a heroine, though not of romance. She loved her worthless husband, and had borne his neglect, the tears of her children, the gripe of famine, and the railing of the drunkard, without repining.—Never had her exertions slackened; never had a harsh word passed her lips. At night when she put her children to sleep, she wept and watched for his coming, and when he did arrive, drunk, as usual she undressed and assisted him to bed without a murmur of reproach. At last, her courage well nigh exhausted, she resolved upon one last desperate effort.

At night, having disposed of her three eldest children, she took her two youngest by the hand and kept her engagement. Her misery her husband was accustomed to liquor. She looked into the grocery, and there he sat, in the midst of his boon companions, with his pipe in his mouth and his glass in his hand. He was evidently excited, though not yet drunk. Great was the astonishment of that low company, and enormous Mr. Treusdall's dismay and confusion, when his wife, pale as marble, and leading two tattered and bare-footed babes, stepped up to the bar, called for three glasses of brandy toddy, and then sat down by his side.

'What brings you here, Mary?' said he morosely.

'It is very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there,' replied the meek wife. 'There is no company like yours, and as you cannot come to me I must come to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows.'

'But to come to such a place as this!' expostulated Tim.

'No place can be improper where my husband is,' said poor Mary. 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder!' She took up the glass of alcohol.

'Surely you are not going to drink that?' asked Tim in huge astonishment.

'Why not? You say that you drink to forget sorrow, and if brandy has that effect, I am sure no living creature has so good an excuse for drinking as I. Besides I have not eaten a mouthful to day, and I really need something to support my strength.'

'Women! Women!! you are not going to give the children such stuff as that!' cried Tim, as she handed each of the children a glass of liquor.

'Why not? Can children have a better example than their father's? Is not what is good for him good for them also? It will put them to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry.—Drink, my children; this is fire, and bed, and food, and clothing. Drink—you can see how much good it does your father.'—With seeming reluctance, Mary suffered her husband to conduct her home, and that night he prayed long and fervently, which he had not done before for many years.

The next evening as, O miracle! he returned with a steady step, he saw his oldest boy run into the house, and heard him exclaim, 'Oh, mother! here comes father, and he is *not* drunk!' Tears coursed down the penitent's cheek, and, from that hour, he has not tasted strong drink. He had never been vicious or unfeeling, and, as soon as his emancipation from the thraldom of a debasing appetite became known, friends, employment and prosperity returned to him. As for Mrs. Treusdall, she is the happiest of women, and never thinks without pride, of her first and last visit to the dram shop.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A REMEDY FOR CHURCH SLEEPERS.

Mr. V———, a man possessed of much native wit, for many years has been an active member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and often has his mind been pained by witnessing the apathy and indifference of Church sleepers. In the Wesleyan Chapel at N. the evil was exceedingly prevalent, when the following incident transpired.

On a summer's evening, a young gentleman might have been seen placing himself in the most comfortable situation imaginable to enjoy a profound sleep. Soon some *rather audible* indications were given that the said gentleman, (whom we shall call A.) was "in the arms of Morpheus locked."—The eye of Mr. V. fell upon him, and ever and anon was turned from the preacher to the sleeper, and from the sleeper to the preacher, with mingled feelings of pity and regret. Thus matters continued, until the sudden cessation of preaching; or the preparation for the collection—or both awoke A., who vacantly gazed round him, when the approach of Mr. V. with the box to receive the collection, for a moment arrested his attention. As the box passed A. before the farther end of the pew, he gracefully bowed. It passed down again—again he nodded. Mr. V. still presented the box before him: A. took no notice. It was brought closer towards the sleepy bearer—a sin he bowed. This not satisfying Mr. V. he shook the box a little;—the color mantled on the cheek of A. as he audibly answered to so pressing a demand, "I have nothing."

"Have nothing! Have nothing!" exclaimed Mr. V. with surprise—"Why! what do you mean?"

The color deepened as, in the hearing of a number of his fellow clerks and others, he replied, "I have nothing with me."

The astonishment of Mr. V. appeared to heighten as he replied, "Nothing with you! Have nothing! And do you come, with perfect complacency, take up your lodging here, and never think of paying for it? Do you think we can afford to erect so comfortable a building, and keep it in proper repairs—neat and clean; for the accommodation of the public, and persons be permitted to come here and sleep, and pay nothing for it: We can't afford it. You'll mind now, will you? And, when you come here again bring something with you to pay for your lodgings."

This had the desired effect: and never since; as far as we can learn, has Mr. A. or his associates made the house of the Lord *—a lodging house.—Christian Guardian.*

THE MAIDENS OF MAINE.

The following incident is related to have taken place in one of the unorganized plantations near the head of the Kennebec river. The voters in the township being about equally divided, and as they had to travel about twenty miles to vote in the nearest town, an agreement was made between the Whigs and Locos that they should pair off and all stay at home. On the Sunday before election, the Locos concluded to steal a march upon the Whigs, and give in their own votes, without letting the Whigs know that they had gone to the meeting. They intended to start early in the morning, before daylight, and before any of the Whigs were stirring. But it so happened that this well laid plan was defeated by the scurvity of a resolute Whig girl. She had a sweetheart who was a Locofoco, and who came to pay her a visit on Sunday evening, according to the good old fashion of New England; and, as he was about taking his leave earlier than usual, the girl learned upon learning the reason, which he unwittingly discovered. No sooner was he gone, than this true hearted Whig girl went to her neighbors, told the Whigs what was going on, and before sunrise had them all on the way to town meeting, where they arrived a short time after the Locos, who were much chagrined at being caught in the dirty trick, and wholly at a loss to understand how their secret had been discovered. This girl is certainly entitled to the office of Postmistress, when this plantation is organized.

In the town of Bristol, a young girl who was engaged to a young Falsemoan in the island of Monhegan, which is attached to that town, and who was suspected of locofocism, told him that she would banish him from her favor unless he voted the Whig ticket. The young man, who by the way was just twenty-one, and had consequently never voted before, demurred, but his lady-love was inexorable, and very justly insisted that not to be a Whig on these times argued either a lack of intelligence and discernment or a want of principle and true patriotism. Neither deficiency was to be overlooked by her, and he need never come and see her again, therefore, if he did not vote the Harrison ticket.—Love and prejudice had a hard contest, but the former triumphed. The young man voted the entire Whig ticket, and THOREAU, the Whig candidate, was chosen by one majority. The damsel is surely deserving the thanks, not only of the young man whom she thus saved from the sin of locofocism, but of every true republican in the State.

E. H. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln, that he is at present on a visit to Virginia, but expects to return in the course of from 8 to 10 weeks, from which time he shall make Charlotte his permanent residence. His permanency he hopes will give satisfaction and surety of his performing his operations faithfully to the best of his skill and ability.

Oct. 19, 1840. 3f

To the Public.

THE public are hereby warned against an imposter, by the name of DOUGLAS, who is leaving about the country with no occupation except pleasing the people by grinding on a Machine he calls a Gyratal. He is very fond of good Liquor and makes tall bills, especially at Taverns, and borrows money by small sums as frequently as he can dupe the unsuspecting with the idea that his money is in large bills. Said Douglas is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, wears a blue cloth coat, and carries with him saddle bags, &c. He left Charlotte between the 18th and 19th instant, without paying his bill. All Landlords may be on the look out, as he can easily be detected.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1840. 4tf

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 14th day of November next, I will sell on the premises, a tract of Land formerly owned by Henry Massey, dec'd., lying in Mecklenburg county, on the North side of 12 Mile Creek, containing **1200** acres, more or less. Said Land will be sold by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law, and if thought advisable, will be divided to suit purchasers. By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Oct 5, 1840. 17 Price adv. $3.

N. B. Terms made known on the day of sale.

PETERS' PILLS.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, the daily effecting cures of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The tried and chastened are alike filled with praise. The rich and poor house alike order with their servants. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers to exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Bleathed or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price **50** cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLIGHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic Liver Disease, VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhœa, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, October, 1840. 4tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of October, 1840.

A—E. H. Andrews, Edwd. Alexander, Ulysses Alexander, Miss S. J. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander, Mrs. E. J. Aiken, A. J. Alexander, Elias Alexander.

B.—N. Boydon, A. S. Barry, E. G. Ball, Thos. Brown, A. Bryant, M. S. Berryhill, Miss M. E. M. C. Buckhanon.

C—Miss U. Capps, Rev. T. J. Crowan, Mr. Caldwell, W. Canady, S. Combs, J. Capps, M. Caston.

D—S. Dulip, J. R. Dodge, A. Dunn, R. H. M. Davidson.

F—L. Ferio.

G—E. Griffith 2, A. G. Gee.

H—T. D. Houston, W. Hunter, P. Hartsow, A. Hipp, A. R. Houston, J. Howard, Wm. Hutchison, Mrs. E. Harris, J. O'Neale.

I & J—B. Irwin, R. Jones, Jas. Johnston.

K—Geo. Kestler, Rev. T. S. Kendal, M. J. H. Kendy.

L—Rev. H. W. Lobans, J. Letchfield.

M—H. McLure, F. H. McDowell, W. Morbeck, Miss C. L. Mowbat, H. Megahey, Z. Malcolm, M. Minsham, A. McLure.

O—Oliver Orr.

P—J. W. Potts, J. Penman, J. Phillips, S. Van Pelt, W. P. Pritchard, W. Phillips, R. Puryear.

R—Clarissa H. Robinson, J. Rigler, R. H. Ross.

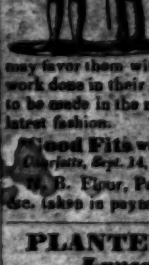
S—B. Sloard, Mrs. M. Smith, J. Shell, Huggins & Stackhouse, C. Sheppard, J. Sharp, W. Shaffer, J. Spencer, D. Shelby.

T—Mrs. Narcissa Thompson, S. Tarlton, Rev. G. E. Tolley.

W—E. R. Wallace, Jno. Wilson, Jas. Wilson, E. P. Williams, J. G. Williamson, A. T. Wilkinson.

H. R. WILLIAMS, P. M.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Lancaster C. H.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Sept. 19, 1840. 163

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and **2** well finished **Bulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore. 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

NOTICE.

THE hereby given, that an application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to authorize the Colonel Commandant of the 2d Brigade of Mecklenburg, to order out their Officers for drill, (now dispensed with by law) as formerly exercised) for at least three days in each and every year.

Oct. 12, 1840. 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1840.

Alexander J. McLendon vs. Sarah McLendon. } Petition for Divorce.

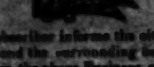
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Sarah McLendon, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and Carolina Watchman, that the said Sarah McLendon appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 2nd Monday in February, 1841, and answer, or said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Johnston B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Charlotte, the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1840, and the 65th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 41tf

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.



THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the above Business, on Main-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Kerr's Tavern. SADDLES will be manufactured principally by Andw. Montgomery, whose work is well known throughout the country. From his experience and punctuality he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

GREEN HIDES and all kinds of country made PRODUCE will be taken in payment. Also, a boy about the age of 15 years, of good character, will be taken as an apprentice.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

Sept. 21, 1840. 22tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 34tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Flour, Pork, Butter, Bacon, &c. &c. taken in payment for work.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Sept. 19, 1840. 163

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and **2** well finished **Bulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore. 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber tenders his services to the Community, for the sale and shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive to store and sell any article of produce free of charge for commission of 2½ per cent; where the articles are ordered to be forwarded a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES for a Commission of 2½ per cent. on the Cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

GROCERIES,

with a mixed stock of other Goods, all of which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, whether for retail for Cash or Produce.

The Subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining counties of North Carolina will enable him to receive a liberal patronage.

D. MALLOY.

Charlotte, S. C., Sept. 5, 1840. 2m*12

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Charleston," during a visit from Charleston to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early in August. The Swan, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The Aimen, Capt. Lobdell, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce and return with their goods. No charges in Georgetown for shortage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats. Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown, Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Merry, Jr. for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, *President.*

Cheraw, Aug. 4, 1840. 1m4

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I inform the Hucksters that I have one to any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARKS.

April 8, 1840.

Mrs. M. S. B. Dana,

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED

"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Poems, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The most of serious words to tunes of uncommon beauty, but, for a long time, none but by herself and similar others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine these with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into silence, because set to trifling words.

The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and the cost will be $1 per volume.

It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.

We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

TUNE—"*The banks of the Blue Moselle.*"

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony!
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his woes, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

TUNE—"*Here we meet to-day to part!*"

We shall meet—no more to part,
Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victor's crown is won—
Then, immortal life begun,
We no more shall sever.
We shall meet. &c.

In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where Jesus is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may love forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Depository, Chalmers-street; at the Book Store of Mr. Beale, King-street; and the Courier Office, East Bay.

Charleston, Aug. 1, 1840.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.

Warranted Deeds for sale at this Office.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber tenders his services to the Community, for the sale and shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive to store and sell any article of produce free of charge for commission of 2½ per cent; where the articles are ordered to be forwarded a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES for a Commission of 2½ per cent. on the Cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

GROCERIES,

with a mixed stock of other Goods, all of which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, whether for retail for Cash or Produce.

The Subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining counties of North Carolina will enable him to receive a liberal patronage.

D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 5, 1840. 2m*12

PAINTING.

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Charlotte and the vicinity, for the execution of any work in the above line. He flatters himself from long experience in the business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will guide him in dispatch large.

Shops at Fredericksburg

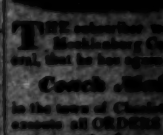
at short notice. His prices are as low as any of our workmen; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and the work as low as can possibly be done, if purchased by the job by his employers. He will be determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters addressed to him at Cheraw, S. C. to the care of Col. R. G. Alexander or at Camden, to the care of Dr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

W. THORPE.

April 9, 1840. 9tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

Competition is the "LIFE of "TRADE."



THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public generally, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade to whom he will REGULARLY pay liberal wages, and who have been selected with the greatest care, while he will make particular and personal attention to every operation of the same to which the finest frame is to be put, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. All work warranted to be made of the best materials, and in the most durable manner, and if not satisfactory to every one in the opinion of disinterested workmen, will be repaired at the expense of the subscriber. Work shall not be permitted to get out of repair, or deficient in point of durability or beauty.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Stewart's Carolina Hotel.

CHARLES BURWAR.

Charlotte, Jan. 8, 1840. 18tf

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are established for their worth in their extensive and immediate relief in curing the various and obstinate diseases of life, and in doing them with unbounded ease and vigor. A long tested and established reputation has given them a most extensive sale, which have been made public, and in almost every section of the country in which the former frame is to be found the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS have been experienced, and publicly acknowledged by the greatest part of them; and who were previously suffering under the most distressing pulmonary and dyspeptic symptoms, and scientifically philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they operate.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular sentiments, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, warms every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,

Charlotte, N. C.